THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, *August 5*, 1746.

No. 67.

Versailles, April 21.

THE marquis de Pallavicino has perfectly succeeded in the commission with which he was charged by the republic of Genoa, the king in council having resolved to maintain that state in the sovereignty and lawful authority which it has a right to exercise over the island of Corsica. M. Gilles arrived here yesterday from Holland, and has had his first conference with the marquis d'Argenson, which lasted more than an hour; and it was afterwards observed that both these ministers appeared very well satisfied.

Nuremberg, April 20. 'Tis assured that the body of Croatians and Warasdins, which the prince de Hildburghausen is forming, is design'd for Italy, and are to go upon a secret enterprize which that prince is to command in person.

Ulm, April 20. The assembly of the circle of Suabia has at length unanimously resolved to observe an exact neutrality, and the States have refused to make a common cause with the house of Austria, or to join their troops with those of the court of Vienna; which last will be obliged separately to provide for the security of the dominions of Austerior Austria, whilst those of Suabia, to the number of 10,000 men, will draw a line, in order to cover the territories of the circle from the side of the Rhine.

Paris, April 22. The two last battalions of the French and Swiss guards marched yesterday, as did the body-guards and the hundred Switzers. In the King's army there will be 44 lieutenant generals, and 80 marshals de camp. The prince of Conti's army will consist of 99 battalions, and 133 squadrons; and he will have under his orders 31 lieutenant generals, and 28 marshals de camp. We are here in a state of the utmost impatience, the chancellor having declared on the 18th, that a piece of news would very soon be made public, which would be very agreeable to the French nation.

Hague, May 6. As soon as the British minister was informed of the resolution which the States General had taken to send a third minister to Paris, in order to agree upon either a neutrality or an accommodation with the court of France, he went to the house of the principal members of the government, and afterwards demanded a conference with the deputies of the state, which was granted him the same day; when that minister told them, 'That the resolution which the States General had taken was of such a nature, that he knew not what terms to make use of, in order to palliate or excuse it to the British court, and to prevent it's giving offence to the king, the ministry, and all the nation in general.' After which this minister asked the deputies, 'Whether they had determined in earnest to retire into Zeland from France, and to subscribe, with a blind confidence, every thing which that power had a mind to impose on them? Whether it was possible, as he has been assured in several places, that M. Gilles was gone to Versailles, in order to conclude a neutrality with that court? Whether their high mightinesses were not apprehensive, that they should soon have reason to repent of having taken such a step? Whether their high mightinesses thought the powers of Europe in general, would look indifferently on their yielding with so much facility, to the burthensome propositions of a common enemy, who was probably, notwithstanding his boasting, very near being vanquished, and reserving law even from those he was endeavouring to make slaves of? That experience ought to be the guide of the States General in their present conduct; that they ought to remember how prejudicial to the interest of Europe the neutrality was, which they concluded on account of the war upon the Rhine in the year 1744; seeing if that had not been entered into, the house of Austria would not have been reduced to the unhappy situation it has since been, and is in at present: All Germany likewise felt it's injurious effects. It was therefore surprizing that the States General, who so perfectly knew the views of the French ministry, should think of taking so odd a Step, especially at a time when such extraordinary advantages had been gained by the Austrians and Piedmontese in Italy; and at a time too, when all the allies of their high mightinesses were making the greatest efforts both in money, troops, and shipping, in order to change the face of affairs, and to assemble a formidable army in the Netherlands.' This minister further declared, 'That let their high mightinesses take what resolutions they would, his Britannic majesty would not be a jot less firm and constant in the measures he had all along pursued, and was full in earnest taking, in order to reduce the power of France: That it was with this invariable disposition that his Britannic majesty had sent orders to Hanover, to cause a considerable body of the troops of that electorate to march with all diligence into the Low Countries: That it was with the same view that this monarch had sent fresh instructions to his ministers at the courts of Dresden and Petersburg, which, as would appear by the event, might serve to repair the chains which the neutrality of the republic would make, if, which God forbid, their high mightinesses should conclude one with France. That after all, he again conjured their high mightinesses, by all the principles and motives which might make impression upon a free people, to seriously reflect on the danger which the republic run, in trusting it's interest and concerns to the faith of France. But if, through misfortune, all the representations which he had the honour of making to their high mightinesses should prove vain and unfruitful, he should, from this moment, protest the fate of the United Provinces, and mourn before-hand the injuries which it must inevitably expect to suffer.'

Mantua, April 16, O. S. We have learned this day that the generals Neuhaus and Andlauw have made such haste in pursuing the marquis de Castellar, that having overtaken them again in the Valley of Montebino, he had attacked and entirely defeated them; so that the Spanish general has much ado to save himself with the rest in Demonte, all the rest having been killed,

killed, taken, or dispersed. We have also just now learnt that Valenza has surrendered, and the Garrison, consisting of three battalions, and a troop of Miqueletz, have been made Prisoners of war. They have brought hither about 2000 prisoners; the greatest part of the garrison of Parma, and a great number of deserters are coming in daily, of whom most are taken into the empress's service. Prince Lichtenstein has got together a large quantity of pontoons, &c. to pass the Taro, and go and attack count de Gages.

Paris, April 26, O. S. There is advice here, that the Brest Squadron, under the command of the duke d'Anville, sailed from Brest for America the 15th; but the winds proving westwardly, returned into harbour, where they still remain.

Florence, April 12, N. S. Commodore Townshend having been driven off the coast of Corsica by a violent storm, he left capt. Vanbrugh to command in his absence; but he likewise was blown off that coast, with 5 other ships, which were all obliged to put into Leghorn; and before they could return, the Genoese had found means to send 3 large armed barks to Bastia, to conduct 26 of the principal inhabitants (malecontents) to Genoa. They were met at sea near Leghorn by the Postillion xebeque of war, with whom they engaged for a considerable time; but were too strong for that small vessel, which was so damaged, that the captain was obliged to put into Porto Ferraro, and from thence proceeded to Mahon to refit. Lord Colvil in the Leopard man of war, together with the Dartmouth, put into Leghorn lately; the latter lost her main mast in a storm, and was obliged to refit: Lord Colvil's ship was extremely damaged in her rigging, but he repaired that at Leghorn, and is preparing to go immediately on a cruize on the riviere of Genoa. The Nonsuch and Terrible sloops are sailed for Piombino, which is a passage that all vessels must necessarily take from Naples to Genoa. The day that the Leopard and Dartmouth arrived at Leghorn, 13 large vessels put in here, and the next day proceeded to Genoa. By advices from admiral Medley, dated the 5th of last month off Mahon, he was then proceeding to sea with the squadron under his command for Carthagena; and proposed soon to dispatch captain Townshend with some frigats, bomb-vessels and fluves, back to Corsica. The Antelope had been ordered to cruize off cape Noli, and the Seaford and Feversham are sailed for the Adriatic.

Edinburgh, May 2. We have received various accounts from the North, of the success of our different parties that went in pursuit of the rebels, numbers of whom they have pick'd up in all parts; and 'tis warmly reported, that the young pretender is taken, and that the lord Perth, to avoid falling into our hands, has killed himself.

Durham, April 27. The late glorious victory gained over the rebels may very justly be called a seasonable one, for I verily believe the loss of it would have been attended with the most fatal consequences to this nation. The Papists and Jacobites in this county and Northumberland waited only the event of this battle, to form themselves in all the shapes of savage cruelty; and if Victory had declared on their side, I am informed an insurrection and general massacre would have immediately ensued; which, thank God, I hope is now prevented. This horrid conspiracy was discovered at Hexham, and the day for putting it in execution was fixed; but the principal persons concerned in it, I am told, have made their escape. Several hundreds of arms have been found in some coal pits near Newcastle.

There are also some private letters from Newcastle which suggest, that the Papists have been very busy in that neighbourhood, and it was believed something considerable would have happened, if the news of the duke's decisive victory in Scotland had not come as it did; so that every day brings us new testimonies of the service done by his royal highness to this nation, and which consequently ought to increase our grateful respect towards him, or at least impress it more upon our minds.

York, May 6. A dangerous conspiracy of the Papists and Jacobites to seize the town of Newcastle (which was to be put in execution upon the first news of their prince's success) has been happily detected, but the particulars are yet kept secret.

Hague, May 6. We are at present in very high spirits on two accounts; the taking of Parma, which surrendered on the 2nd; and the duke of Cumberland's success in Scotland on the 27th *ult.* [N. S.] For the last there have been public rejoicings all over Holland, as if the preservation of the state depended upon it. It is likewise a great pleasure to us to learn that the Russian troops are in motion, and will soon be in our neighbourhood: but to allay this Joy, we are in no little pain for Mechlin and Antwerp. The French army began to move the 5th, early in the morning, and we shall know to-morrow which way they take their route. Our general assistance may come a little too late, but we have still some distant hopes of this turning out a lucky campaign.

LONDON.

May 2. We are assured, that the great slaughter made of the rebels in the last battle, was owing not only to the knowledge the king's forces had of the pretender's orders to the rebels not to give quarter, but to the obstinacy of the rebels, who as they lay wounded on the ground fired many pistol shot at the soldiers as they passed by them, which obliged the latter, for their own security, to dispatch them out of the way; notwithstanding which, and the treacherous behaviour of some of the rebels, who after quarter given fired at the officers who had given it, many were spared, and above 500 made prisoners.

We hear that a bill is ordered for calling any suspected persons, whose estates or principal residence are in Scotland, to appear at Edinburgh, or where shall be thought convenient, to find bail for their good behaviour.

Several letters from New England advise, that the Woolwich man of war has taken and carried into St. Kitt's a large Spanish galleon, said to be worth a million of money sterling.

Edinburgh, April 29. On Saturday the 19th, Lord Perth and his brother called Lord John Drummond, were at Garnicmore, within 12 miles of fort Augustus, on their way to Lochabar, attended only by their servants. The latter ordered the French house of Fitz James's regiment, who had followed the pretender's son and him out of the battle, to return to Inverness, and surrender themselves prisoners. And the general and last order given by the rebel officers to their men, was to shift for themselves.

Orders are given along the coast to prevent any of the rebels from making their escape by sea.

The illuminations and public rejoicings here, on occasion of his royal highness's victory, exceeded all that were ever seen in these parts.

From the Daily Advertiser.

London. 'As there never was a nobler Subject for Publick
'than the late Defeat of the Rebels, by the Conduct of the
'valiant Duke of Cumberland, and the Bravery of his Troops
'none, in general, was ever exhibited with more decent Tra
'parts, a general Spirit of Good-Humour and Benevole
'seeming to disperse itself among all Ranks of People
'Thursday Night. This Joy was not more sensibly expre
'by any Circumstance, than by the Illumination, it being
'the Lanthorn Feast in China) universal; and whilst it
'so soon Night into Day, very much quenched the Fe

People, in the Diſpoſal of their Lights. Perſons of Diſtinction, about the new Buildings, &c. had their Iron Rails ſtuck full of Flambeaux, ſome of which were of white Wax; and others illuminated the Outſide of their Windows with Wax Candles: Many adorned the Roofs and Eaves of their Houſes with Candles; and others again ſet their Lamps, or Candles, in the moſt pleaſing Figures: The very Garrets and Cellars were lighted up, and even the Chairmens Vehicles; and not a Malecontent was ſeen in the Streets; this infamous Rebellion, hatch'd in Obſcurity, being hooted off in ſo mush Splendor, that none of thoſe Birds of evil Omen (the Jacobites) dar'd, ſpite of their Gallico-Roman Bronze, to face it.'

From Calais we have advice, that moſt of the merchant ſhips from Martinico are arrived in the ports of Breſt, Nantz, and Rochelle; that four of the ſaid fleet were taken by two Engliſh privateers; and that another Engliſh privateer of 22 guns, has taken a French Frigate of 32 guns and 180 men, which was to have convoyed the merchant ſhips from Nantz. The Breſt fleet, conſiſting of 26 men of war, 110 merchant-men, and a great number of privateers, is now actually at ſea.

By letters from Inverneſs, we are aſſured that lord John Drummond, after he had ordered all the French horſe and foot to ſurrender themſelves priſoners to the duke of Cumberland, told all the Lowlanders under his command, conſiſting of near 3000, that as the affair was now over, he had no farther need of their ſervice, and that therefore they muſt now ſhift for themſelves: Accordingly they all ſeparated, left their arms behind them for fear of being taken, and went off to their reſpective habitations. That the Clans are likewiſe ſeparated, having been left by their chiefs, moſt of whom were driving for Lochabar, in order to take ſhipping for France. That it was generally thought the pretender's ſon, with 4 or 5 others, were got out to ſea, in order to ſail for Dunkirk or Calais, a ſmall veſſel having, 'tis thought, laid ready for ſome time, in caſe of a defeat, between the iſlands of Mull and Skie, for that purpoſe. And that the number of the M'Pherſon's, who were coming up on the day of battle, but finding that was loſt, had ſeparated and returned to their own country again, amounted to about 800. And the ſame letters mention, that as the affair of the rebellion was look'd upon as quite over, 'twas expected the brave duke of Cumberland, after leaving a ſufficient body of forces to keep the rebels in awe, in caſe they ſhould endeavour to make a ſecond attempt, will ſet out for London.

We hear that Wade is ſent to the prince of Heſſe, to hold himſelf in readineſs for the immediate embarkation of the forces under his command for Flanders.

We are aſſured that the rebel army had the ſuperiority in number over the king's troops, to the amount of above 1200 men; our forces being under 7000 men, and theirs conſiderably above 8000.

We hear his Royal Highneſs the duke of Cumberland is to have his yearly income of 15000 *l.* augmented by Parliament to 40,000 *l. per annum.*

Both houſes of Parliament will now ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs moſt part of the ſummer.

On Tueſday the right honourable the houſe of Peers waited on his majeſty, with their congratulatory addreſs on the victory obtained over the rebels.

Yeſterday the right hon. Speaker of the houſe of Commons, with a great number of members of that honourable houſe, waited on his majeſty at St. James's, with their addreſs for his majeſty's late ſucceſſes againſt the rebels in Scotland; and received a moſt gracious anſwer.

On Tueſday Charles Palmer, Eſq; deputy ſerjeant at arms at the hon. houſe of Commons, ſet out in a poſt chaiſe for Scotland, with the congratulatory addreſs of thanks to his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland for defeating the rebels.

May 3. We hear that his majeſty was pleaſed to give the lord Bury a thouſand guineas, and alſo that he is to have a regiment of foot, for bringing the agreeable news of the defeat of the rebels in Scotland.

By letters from Aberdeen we are informed, that ſince the late victory upwards of 700 rebels have been brought in, or voluntarily ſurrendered themſelves to his royal highneſs at Inverneſs; and that thoſe who ſurrendered were permited to go to their reſpective homes.

And by letters from Edinburgh we learn, that upwards of 1200 have either been brought in priſoners, or ſurrender'd themſelves as ſuch; and that the latter had the ſame favour granted as thoſe before mentioned.

Thurſday the following liſt of the kill'd, *&c.* at the late battle in Scotland, was handed about as the moſt exact one yet publiſhed. Kill'd in the field of battle 2500; kill'd in the purſuit 1500; taken priſoners 1800; total kill'd and taken 5809.

It is ſaid that the Heſſian troops are to be immediately embarked from Leith for Flanders, and alſo that ſeveral Britiſh regiments will be ſent thither with all poſſible expedition.

We hear that the rebel priſoners in Newgate and New-Priſon have received notice, that they are to be tried at the enſuing ſeſſions at the Old Bailey.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Monday ſe'nnight great Rejoicings were made by the Gentlemen of *Baltimore* County, on account of the Victory obtained by the Duke of *Cumberland* over the Rebels.

By Capt. *Johnſon*, who arrived here laſt Friday from *Barbadoes*, we are informed, that before he came away the Fleet from *England* arrived there; as did alſo a Fleet from *France* at *Martinico*. Capt. *Johnſon* ſpoke with a Veſſel, juſt as he came out of *Barbadoes*, who told him that a Brigantine belonging to *Maryland* (ſuppoſed to be the *James and Martha*), had been taken juſt before, in Sight of the Iſland.

The Report of the Arrival of the *Engliſh* Forces, under the Command of General *St. Clair*, at *Cape-Breton*, is not yet confirm'd.

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,
Sloop Penelope, Martin Johnſon, from Barbadoes;
Schooner Anne, Charles Thomas, from Virginia;
Ship Neptune, John Dare, from Ireland.

Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Betty, John Sargent, for Boſton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency,

A Plantation, conſiſting of 300 Acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated on the South Side of *Magotty* River, within 4 Miles of *Severn* Ferry; with a new Dwelling Houſe thereon, 40 Feet long and 20 wide, with two Brick Chimneys very convenient for Fiſhing and Fowling. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame may treat with the Subſcriber, living on the Plantation aforeſaid. WORNELL WORTHINGTON.

N. B. There is a good Iron-Mine on the Land.

Juſt Publiſhed, Price 1 *l.* 6 *d.*

AN Extract of MILITARY DISCIPLINE; containing more particularly the Manual Exerciſe, and Evolutions of the Foot; from Col. *Bland*. Sold by the Printer hereof.

BY

BY a late Act of Assembly in *Virginia*, a public Ferry is erected at the Plantation of *William Clifton*, in *Fairfax* County; where all Persons may be assured of a ready Passage over *Potomack* River, and good Entertainment for Man and Horse; and as the River is narrower in that part than below it may reasonably be allowed the most convenient and short Road from *Annapolis* to *Williamsburg*; the Distance as followeth: *viz.* From *Annapolis* to *South River* Ferry 4 Miles, to *Queen-Anne* 9, to *Marlborough* 9, to *Broad Creek* 16, to said *Clifton*'s Ferry in *Virginia* 2, to *Occoquan* Ferry 16, to *Acquia* 18, to *Fredericksburg* Ferry 16, to *Carolina* Court-House 20, to *Burk*'s Ordinary 13, to *Newcastle* 27, to *New-Kent* Court-House 20, to *Fremeaux* Ordinary 14, to *Williamsburg* 16; in all 200 Miles. Although the Distance, in the above Road, from *Annapolis* to *Williamsburg* is something greater than the common Computation; yet as the great River *Potomack* is so narrow at this Place, and passable almost in all Weather, it may justly be accounted the readiest Way.

RAN away from the Subscriber in *Fairfax* County, *Virginia*, a Country-born Servant Man named *John Jennings*, a middle-siz'd thin pale-looking Fellow, about 20 Years of age, has long brown Hair, speaks through his Nose, and has lost the fore Finger of his left Hand: He had on a half-worn Felt Hat, a cotton Jacket much wore, a blue Penniston Jacket under it, without Sleeves, a good *Irish* Linnen Shirt, brown Drab Breeches, and new Country-made Stockings and Shoes. Whoever apprehends and brings the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

WILLIAM CLIFTON.

WHEREAS *John Larwood*, who liv'd about 30 Years ago in *Queen Anne*'s County, *Maryland*, died lately at *Amsterdam*; and has left a small Inheritance to his Son *John Larwood*, whom he left in this Province; or in case of the Death of his said Son, to his lawful Children if any. If the said *Larwood*, or Children will apply to the Subscriber near *South-River* in *Anne-Arundel* County, they may be inform'd, in what Manner the said Bequest may be transmitted to them.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

WHEREAS between the 1st and 3d of last Month, the House of Mr. *John Wheatly* of *Benedict-Town*, on *Patuxent* River, was broke open; and a piece of fine *Irish* Holland stolen out, one half of which has been since found in the Possession of *John Sedgwick*, who could not account how he came by it; being under the care of a Constable, made his Escape: A reward of five Pounds this Currency shall be paid by the Subscriber, to any Person that secures the said *Sedgwick*, so that he may be brought to Justice: He is a likely fresh-colour'd young Fellow, well set: He had on when he went away, *Turky* Cotton striped Trowsers, a brown druggett Coat brass buttons, a blue Silk Cap, Thread Stockings, Castor Hat, and English Pumps.

SAMUEL HUGHES.

STrayed away about two Months ago, from the Subscriber, living near *Lyon's Creek* in *Calvert* County, a large Sorrel Horse, with a bald Face, branded EV. He was bred in *North Carolina*, and was rode from thence last *December*; it is supposed he is gone towards *Potomack* River. Whoever gives Notice of the said Horse so as the Subscriber may have him again, if out of *Anne Arundel* or *Calvert* Counties, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward; or if taken in either of the said Counties, Fifteen Shillings; paid by

JOHN HALL.

ALL Persons Indebted to *Benjamin Yeiser*, Esq; and Company, by Dealings at the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, are desired to make Payment, to the Subscriber, at the said Works, by the first Day of *October* next; otherwise they may depend on being Troubled, without any further Notice.

Signed per Order of the said Company,

RICHARD CROZALL.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, near *London-Town*, a large Quantity of *Bristol* and *London* Drop-Shot, for Thirty per Cent Sterling advance on the first Cost.

RICHARD MOORE.

THE Subscriber having furnish'd himself with Persons exceedingly well skill'd in the Business of making Earthen Ware, hereby gives Notice, that he has set up a Pottery in the City of *Annapolis*; where all Persons may be supplied with all Sorts of Pots, Pans, Juggs, Mugs, &c. by Wholesale or Retale, at reasonable Rates.

EDWARD RUMSEY.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, at *Oxford*, in *Talbot* County, for Bills of Exchange, Gold, Paper-Money, or Tobacco, a fine Parcel of *Isle of May* Salt; *Barbados* Rum, Sugar, and Melasses; and a Parcel of Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls; just imported in the Ship *Conliffe*, Capt. *Johnson*, from *Barbados*: Also Variety of *European* Goods.

ROBERT MORRIS.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

AT the House of *John Ramsey*, at the Head of *Severn* River, in *Anne Arundel* County, on Monday the first Day of *September* next, 249 Acres of plantable Wood Land, called *Yardistan*; which lies within half a Mile of the *Kingsbury* Iron-Works, in *Baltimore* County. The whole Tract is all Wood-Land, never cut down; and a good Shew of Iron Ore over all the Land. The Title to the Land may be seen at the House of Mr. *William Cumming* in *Annapolis*. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, a dark Bay Gelding, about 13 Hands and a half in height, shod all round, branded on the near Buttock IA. Whoever returns the said Horse to the Subscriber, at *Annapolis*, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward.

THOMAS KING.

Baltimore County, *June* 10, 1746.

NOW in the Possession of the Subscriber, a small dark bay Horse, with one wall Eye, a small Star in the Forehead, a Snip on the Nose, the near hind Foot white, his Mane hanging on the near Side; he is branded on the off Buttock unintelligibly: It is supposed he was brought from some of the lower Counties by Runaway Negroes last Fall, and has since been secreted. The Owner of the said Horse may have him again, on paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and the Fees, to

W. YOUNG, Deputy-Ranger.

To be LET,

A Plantation, situated about a Mile and a half from *Annapolis*; whereon is a very good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, Corn-House, Meat-House, and all other convenient Out-Houses: Also a very good Orchard, and Garden well laid out. Enquire of the Printer hereof, or of Mr. *Thomas Jennings* at the Land-Office in *Annapolis*.

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